Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
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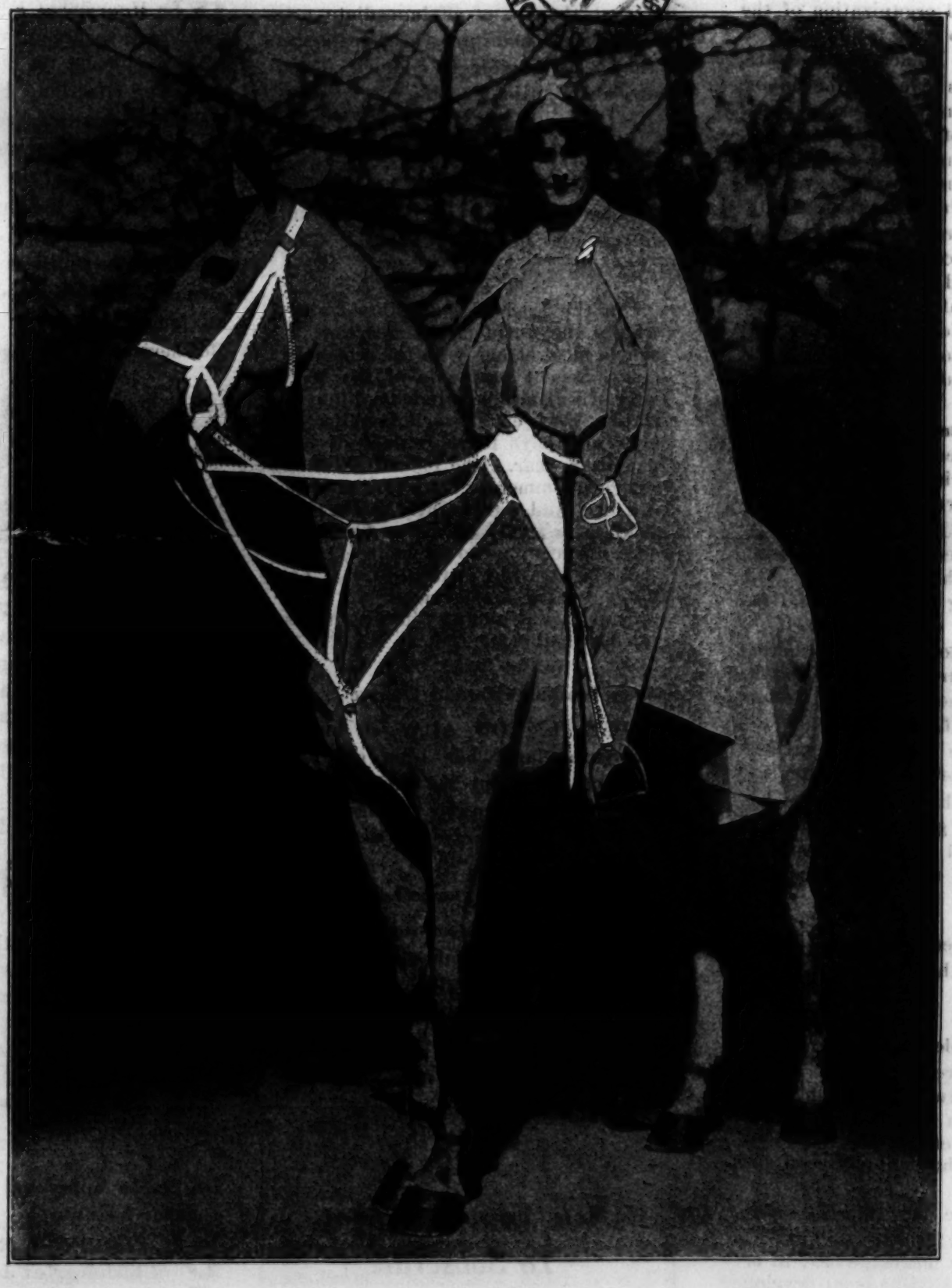
CONGRESS AUG 13 1924 FEDERAL CHILD LABOR



Inez Milholland

"As He died to make men holy,
Let us die to make men free."

Feminist Notes

Women's Congress At Finland

IN the July issue of the *International Woman Suffrage News* is an account by Mrs. Corbett-Ashby of London of the Third Northern Women's Congress. Mrs. Corbett-Ashby writes:

"On the opening day of the Congress representatives of the five Northern nations spoke to a large assembly. * * * A discussion of the development and organization of the Northern Group was followed by a reception in the Palace of the Czars.

"A report was given on the importance of the housewife's work in the whole system of national economy. 'It is a good omen for the development of the woman's movement,' says Mrs. Corbett-Ashby, 'that in these Northern lands, where women have had longer experience of the vote, and have gained and now enjoy a great measure of equality of status, rights and opportunities, they should feel able to return to discuss the special work and difficulties of the married woman.'

"Fru Lindblum gave an account of experience gained since the passing of the new marriage laws in Sweden. The Swedish marriage law is the most advanced in the world.

"Next day there was a discussion on women in the church. * * * A most interesting farmer's wife from North Finland, who had herself replaced the pastor both in teaching and in the church services, to the content of the population until stopped by the horrified bishop."

(A discussion followed regarding the nationality of married women.)

"The Swedish Government has passed a law giving the married woman the right of choice of nationality, which will come into force next January."

At this Congress a resolution was passed regarding the marriage laws. The resolution read:

"The Congress declares:

"1. That a reform of the out-of-date marriage laws should be made as soon as possible in all the Northern lands represented at the Congress, since the same has not yet been carried through.

"2. That the new marriage law should be based on legal equality.

"3. That this marriage law, in order to follow a similar legal development in the Northern lands, should be based as far as possible on the Swedish reforms of the year 1920, and the experience gained in Sweden.

"4. That the Congress urges the women of the Northern lands to work unitedly and energetically to achieve this."

Women Civil Servants

THAT women employed in the various departments of the Office of Works in London do not hold important executive posts was disclosed recently in Parliament, when Mrs. Wintringham asked the First Commissioner of Works about the situation, according to the July issue of *Opportunity* (England). It was learned that women hold no posts above the clerical (except Superintendents of Typists), and that there was no immediate prospect of women obtaining these posts, even if they were eligible to compete for entrance examinations.

Inequality Of Standards In Ireland

IN the July 18th issue of *The Woman's Leader* (England) is a letter from a correspondent in Ireland. The letter, in part, read:

"In the Irish Free State, as elsewhere, the anti-feminist reaction is shown most strongly on the economic side. Recent proposals of the Minister of Education included a differentiation between the scholarships of girls and boys to the extent of ten pounds a year. The official scale of salaries commences with 200 pounds for men, and significantly omits particulars as to the minimum for women. A recent advertisement for Assistant Librarian in the National Library fixes commencing salary and maximum amount at differing rates for men and women."

French Woman Granted Degree

MLLE. L. VON AUW of Luzerne, Switzerland, has been granted a theological degree by the Free Church of Vaud. Mlle. von Auw is the first woman in Switzerland to receive this degree.

Japanese Women Organize Labor Council

JAPANESE women employed in various industrial and professional pursuits have organized the first women laborers' council in that country. It was founded by noted women writers and social workers.

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Equal Rights

Nationalist Labor Party Against Suffrage

THE *Catholic Citizen* (England) notes in its July and August issue that the woman suffrage movement has suffered a serious setback in South Africa, due to the victory of the Nationalist Labour group at the last elections. This group is definitely opposed to woman suffrage.

Prejudice To Woman Suffrage

IN *Le Mouvement Feministe* for June is an article giving varied reasons why woman suffrage is opposed in Belgium and in Switzerland by certain factions. Belgian Socialists are doing everything they can to prevent suffrage from becoming a live issue, on the ground that women will only double the number of reactionary or old-line party votes. On the other hand, those making up the so-called conservative element in Switzerland claim that woman suffrage would usher in a vicious era of Bolshevism.

Works For Women In Reichstag

PAULA MUELLER-OTFRIED, a prominent member of the National Party in the new Reichstag, is the outstanding leader in working for the interests of women. She was the founder and president of the Deutsch Evangelischer Frauenbund (Protestant Women) for twenty years. She has taken an effective stand as a legislator working for the interests of her own sex, especially for the principle of an equal moral standard. Frau Hedwig Dransfeld is also a worker in the Reichstag for the rights of women.

Age Of Consent For Indian Girls

Stri Dharma (India), in its June issue, states that efforts are being made by the women of India and those supporting the bill introduced in the Legislative Council by Dr. Gour to raise the age of consent from 12 to 14 in the case of married girls. It also comments that the women of India desire the age of consent be raised higher than 14, but that the immediate passage of the first measure is considered imperative.

Dr. Sabin Appointed Member Rockefeller Institute

DR. FLORENCE R. SABIN, professor of histology at Johns Hopkins Medical School, has been appointed a member of the scientific staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. She will take up her new work on September 1st, 1925. Dr. Sabin is an active member of the Woman's Party and recently contributed an article to EQUAL RIGHTS.

Final News Of Election Conference

THE "Women for Congress" Conference, which the Woman's Party is calling at Westport-on-Lake Champlain, August 15th, 16th and 17th, will have before it for consideration a large number of possible women candidates, according to present indications.

From Colorado, Dr. Caroline Spencer, state secretary of the Woman's Party, wires that the El Paso County Democratic Committee has asked Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr, state vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, to take the Democratic nomination for Representative of the Third Congressional District of Colorado. This seat is now occupied by Congressman Guy Hardy, Republican, who refused to support the Equal Rights Amendment in Congress. Mrs. Kerr is coming East for the "Women for Congress" Conference, where her candidacy will be supported by the Colorado delegation to the Conference.

In Pennsylvania, Mrs. Jessie Collet, also a member of the Woman's Party, has received the nomination for Congress for the Second District on the Democratic ticket. Her Republican opponent is George Graham who, as a member of the Judiciary Committee in Congress, opposed the Woman Suffrage Amendment, and now, as chairman of that committee, has refused his support to the Equal Rights Amendment. Mrs. Collett also will attend the "Women for Congress" Conference. The Pennsylvania delegation to the Conference will support her candidacy and urge the Conference to undertake a campaign for her.

The La Follette group has offered the nomination for one of the Congressional districts in Maryland to Mrs. Dora Ogle of Baltimore, a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party. She is still considering whether to accept the nomination. She also will be a delegate to the Westport Conference.

The Forward Party in Delaware, which is in charge of the La Follette campaign in that state, has offered the nomination for Congress to Mabel Vernon of Wilmington, also a member of the National Council of the Woman's Party. She has the nomination still under consideration and will discuss it with the members of the "Women for Congress" Conference at Westport.

THE Woman's Party has had some of its most experienced canvassers touring the country to investigate conditions in order to ascertain where a woman candidate would have the greatest hope of success.

Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the Woman's Party, has visited for this purpose the state committees of the Woman's Party in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Colorado, Nebraska and Iowa, and is now returning to her own state of Delaware to look over the ground with regard to her own candidacy. Martha Souder, Headquarters Director of the Woman's Party, is at present in Pennsylvania making inquiries in the four Congressional districts of that state that have nominated women. Anita Pollitzer, national secretary of the Woman's Party, is looking over the situation in New York state to find suitable districts in which a campaign might be made for women for Congress. The result of these inquiries will be reported to the Woman's Party Conference.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain August 15th, 16th and 17th

ALL is now in readiness in the little village of Westport-on-Lake Champlain for the Conference—the most important gathering that has ever assembled in Westport.

The business sessions will be held on the sweeping lawns bordering the shores of Lake Champlain, Saturday morning and afternoon, August 16th. National and local officers and committee members of the Woman's Party have been invited to attend.

Following the selection of women candidates at the business session, the problem of financing the campaign will be brought before the Conference by Mrs. Stephen Pell, finance chairman of the Woman's Party. Mrs. Pell will lay before the Conference her plans, which include five dollar subscriptions from all women in the United States who are interested in seeing women in Congress. Mrs. Pell states that contributions have already begun to come in to the Headquarters of the Woman's Party for the election campaign. The first gift came from Reverend Olympia Brown of Racine, Wisconsin, one of the first women ministers in the United States and one of the pioneers in the Equal Rights movement, being a contemporary of Susan B. Anthony. The largest single subscription came from Mrs. William Kent, state chairman of the Woman's Party for California, who pledged $1000.

INCIDENTAL to the business sessions, social affairs have been arranged. Mrs. Pell will open Fort Ticonderoga, the famous Revolutionary fort, which is on the Pell estate, and the beautiful gardens at her home, "The Pavilion," for a tea to the delegates on Friday afternoon, August 15th. A motor trip along Lake Champlain will precede her tea.

Saturday afternoon, August 16th, Mrs. Cora Putnam Hale, general hospitality chairman, whose gardens and grounds are among the most beautiful in the Adirondacks, will give a tea for the Conference members.

ON Sunday morning, August 17th, there will be a memorial service for Inez Milholland at the nearby village church at Lewis, and following that the delegates will make a pilgrimage to her grave, which lies on a hilltop not far removed. There a musical service with Madame Fortier, grand opera singer from Montreal, Canada, as the soloist, will reconsecrate the Woman's Party to the fight for Equal Rights.

The name of Inez Milholland has aroused unbounded co-operation in the Adirondack territory, where she was so well known and loved for her staunch stand for the freedom of women. All of this region remembers her as a young woman who enlisted in the fight for the ballot for women. They remember her also as carrying her message across the country, holding meetings everywhere, until she succumbed to exhaustion, and in Los Angeles fell fainting on the stage in a prostration from which she never recovered. This was just eight years ago, and was in the last election campaign in which the Woman's Party took part.

ON the afternoon of the same day the farewell to the election campaigners will take place at Meadowmount, on the Milholland estate, where a gently rolling plain at the foot of Mount Inez forms a perfect natural amphitheatre. Over a thousand people will participate. Five hundred banner-bearers will come from fourteen towns; one hundred garland girls from five towns; a chorus of over two hundred from eleven towns. The United States Military Band from the training camp at Plattsburg will furnish the music. The entire Adirondack region is uniting to make this farewell to the campaigners a memorable event.

The pageant, "Forward Into Light," which will precede the farewell will give a picture of the progress of women from earliest history to the present. In the pageant Inez Milholland will be the culminating figure, who receives the torch of freedom handed down through all the ages by brave, high-principled women of the Egyptian, the Biblical, the Greek, the Roman, the English and the American eras. From the last group of these—Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony—Inez will receive the torch to light the perpetual altar of freedom. From her will be given the inspirational light to the young campaigners who will actually set forth from this arena to take up the new work of electing to Congress the women whom the Conference has determined to support.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Women For Congress

THE Woman's Party is undertaking the "Women for Congress" campaign in the hope of securing the election to Congress of well qualified and representative women, so that our national government may be conducted by women as well as by men and so that women may be in a position of power from which to work for the interests of women. At the Election Conference at Westport-on-Lake Champlain, August 15th, 16th and 17th, this campaign will be launched and the organizers will depart to the various Congressional districts.

Whether women are able to do much or little in this first campaign, it will at least be a beginning. It may be that we shall not succeed in actually electing women to Congress this November, but we can nevertheless make the question of the participation of women in our national government one of the dominant issues of the election. If we are able to do this it will mean that the next Congress will not brush aside the interests of women as completely as previous Congresses have done. It will mean, moreover, that all political parties will realize that it is expedient to nominate and work for women for our National Congress, instead of confining their support almost exclusively to men.

Why Women Should Campaign For Women

IF women are to control life equally with men, they must go further than simply sharing the ballot; they must share with men also the responsibilities and power of actual government. No one denies that the active co-operation of men and women is essential in the smaller communities of home, church, school and local government. Such co-operation is just as essential in the national government. That government also was instituted for the benefit of men and women alike, and should be controlled by men and women alike.

But in order to control our national governmental life equally with men, women themselves must organize to put women in Congress and in all national administrative positions. No one else will do this.

No class in power has ever deliberately and voluntarily shared its power with another. The nobles struggled for their rights against the kings. The middle class won for itself those privileges which the nobles refused to concede until forced to do so. The working people, in turn, obtained a share in the government only after persistent effort. Even in this new and freer country of ours universal manhood suffrage was won only after a lengthy struggle on the part of those deprived of the suffrage. Womanhood suffrage was won only after nearly a century of effort on the part of disfranchised women.

That men do not urge women to come into Congress—that political parties are willing to give their endorsement for Congress only to men, is entirely in accordance with this universal reluctance of a governing class to share its power. Women must initiate and carry on their own campaign for a share in making and administering our nation's laws, just as they fought their own battle for the franchise.

The logical time for women to take up this battle is now—the first national election campaign in which women have had an opportunity to take any real part. Women have had the vote for four years. During these four years they have had practically no share in the national government. There have been only four women in Congress, two of whom were elected only because of the death of a father and husband who were in Congress. This condition will continue unless women organize and carry on a vigorous campaign to place women in Congress and in all national administrative positions. The opportunity and the privilege of starting this historic movement belongs to us, the women of 1924.

Welfare Legislation And The Woman's Party

By Daisy Lee Worthington Worcester

Editor's Note. — Mrs. Worcester has had a wide experience as a social worker. She was formerly on the staff of the United States Department of Labor.

WE advocates of an Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution cannot blind ourselves to the tremendous strength of the opposition to our cause. Practically every organization of women in the country is opposed to us. Not only such bodies as the National Federation of Women's Clubs, the National League of Women Voters, the National Consumers' League, enrolling thousands of women under their banners, but such radical organizations as the Woman's Trade Union League and the Lady Garment Workers' Union, have voiced their opposition.

And yet, we need not for a moment feel that we are leading a forlorn hope, or pleading a lost cause. Woman suffrage, only a short time ago, had a more united and a more bitter opposition than our amendment has today. We are undaunted by mere numbers. We know that we are in the vanguard of a world-wide movement for the complete emancipation of women. Our work is the destroying of a tradition that is a heritage of the past; that has no foundation upon which it can rest, in this modern world in which woman has proved her ability in every field of human endeavor.

This tradition of inferiority has been undergoing a slow process of modification for more than half a century. We are now strong enough to reject this old piecemeal method of progress. We are living in revolutionary times. A decade ago Europe was an aggregation of monarchies, some of them despotisms, in which women had not obtained the most elementary human rights. Today Europe is an aggregation of republics, in most of which the ideal which we seek through our Lucretia Mott Amendment has already been incorporated in new modern institutions. The old traditions of the divine right of kings and of the inferiority of women have been buried together in modern Europe.

Why, then, are so many women in this great American Republic following leaders who are opposed to our achieving, at one stroke, the complete equality of our European sisters? The whole conflict, as we know, centers about welfare legislation. Few, if any, of these women would be opposed to the obtaining of most of the rights which would be guaranteed to all women by the passage of the Federal Amendment. They would favor equal guardianship of children, the right of women to their own earnings, their right to make contracts, their right to inherit and control property, the right to their own identity after marriage, to Equal Rights in schools and universities. We could afford to ignore any organization of women which opposed such fundamental rights as these.

What Women Are Thinking

REBECCA WEST

IN "WOMEN AS BRAINWORKERS"

"AT present we murder the brains of all married women not of the prosperous classes. There is no inherent reason why the adoption of the career of wife and mother should prevent a woman taking in middle age whatever place in public life her brains entitle her to, any more than a middle-aged man is prevented from entering Parliament by the years he has spent in following law or commerce. Indeed, unless there is something horribly perverse in the order of things, fifteen years spent in bearing and rearing children ought to be a better preparation for the business of governing one's fellow-creatures than an equal space of time spent in cross-examining scoundrels.

"Yet, in present conditions it is not. For today the State says to the mother, 'So you are going to fulfill the sacred duty of motherhood. I regret to say that, while, of course, it is your duty, we cannot possibly give you the slightest financial assistance; and we will not intervene between you and the capitalist system, which will perpetually make war on you and your children. You will have to live in an unhealthy house, in which it will be difficult to keep your children clean; in a polluted atmosphere that will bring out any little tendency to tuberculosis that happens to be in the family; among social surroundings where the prevalence of alcoholism and prostitution will encourage any little moral taint to develop.' The end of this *mater contra mundum* controversy is frequently the survival of the children at the cost of the mental death of the mother.

"But mothers who had found their task made easy at the beginning by the endowment of motherhood and a good medical service, and whom the world had encouraged by giving good housing, clean air and pure food, would not be so exhausted. Their intelligence would, as before their marriage, be at the service of their country; and would, unless the human emotions are considerably over-rated, be enriched by their experience."

LET us examine for a moment this welfare legislation, which is so ably defended. It can be summed up, for the most part, in five laws.

1. The Federal Sheppard-Towner bill, which is working successfully to save the lives of mothers at child-birth, and the lives of babies after birth. It is a piece of tremendously fine work that is being done, and none of us are opposed to it. This, by the way, is the only nation-wide welfare law that we have. The passage of the Federal Amendment would not affect it, for it is distinctly child welfare legislation. In so far as it applies to women, it is based, not upon sex, but upon occupation. Women as women are not affected by it; only those who are engaged in that now recognizedly hazardous occupation of motherhood.

2. The second cherished provision is that which provides for the care of partially dependent children in their own homes. Such laws go by various names, such as Mothers' Pensions or Orphans' Aid, and are in force in some (not all) of the states. In spite of the niggardly allowances that are made, of the complete failure of any of these laws to do the thing which they were designed to do, namely, to enable the mother to care for her own children without further occupation, we are most of us inclined to believe that such legislation is in the right direction—that of protecting childhood, of providing home rather than institutional care. Such laws, again, would not be affected by the Federal Amendment and, for the same reasons, that they are, primarily child welfare legislation, only incidentally affecting a small group of women in a limited occupation. When money is appropriated for the care of children in state institutions, we never confuse the issue. We know that such money is expended upon the children, even though the caretakers in those institutions be women who subsist by that particular occupation. The situation is no different when the caretaker is the mother in her own home. The intent of the law, in these cases, is to substitute a more humane method than the institutional for the care of dependent children. Already some states have seen the wisdom of extending this piece of legislation to fathers who cannot perform the double duty of earning the living and maintaining the home, testifying to the fact that it is occupation rather than sex which forms the basis of the law.

3, 4, 5. The other three guarded welfare laws fall into a different class. They are the Eight Hour Law for Women, in operation in only a few states; the Minimum Wage Law, in a still fewer number, and the law prohibiting night work for women, in equally few. These laws are frankly based upon sex. Woman as Woman, no matter what her physical strength, no matter what her capacity for work, is classed with children, as a person who must be protected by law if she goes to work outside her own home. There is no other ground upon which these laws have been defended than that of woman's physical weakness. Our opponents are mostly ready to grant that physical inferiorty, as well as the implied mental and social inferiority which deny to her the same ability that men have to bargain for conditions of employment. "There is no getting away from it," the upholders of sex legislation proclaim, "woman is different from man. No man can ever become a mother."

BUT is the potentiality for motherhood, we ask, a weakness? Nowhere else in the animal world is it so regarded. "But," they say, "the industrial life is not

in accordance with nature, anyway. Women's bodies are weakened by long hours of labor, and their morals are menaced by the low wages which they receive."

Now, we of the National Womans' Party cannot deny these two later allegations. Certainly, those of us cannot who have made any intensive study of industrial conditions. I spent two years in the cotton mills of the South and of New England, investigating the conditions of woman and child labor for the Federal Bureau of Labor. I found women and children—and men, in those cotton mills of the South, working twelve hours a day, six days a week. In some places I found them working twelve hours a night, six nights a week. I assisted in the preparation of a report which was submitted to Congress, producing a very great array of facts to show how dangerous such conditions of employment were. We showed the great frequency of miscarriages among these women, the terrific infant mortality that we faced throughout the mill sections of the South. We showed, too, how the widespread poverty due to the prevailing low wages was undermining the lives of the people by slow starvation. I knew that women's bodies were weakened by their long hours of labor in filthy, over-heated, unventilated mills. There wasn't a doubt in my mind then, and there isn't a doubt today, that the girls who grew up in those cotton mills, working twelve hours a day from the time they were seven years old to within a week of the birth of a child, were terribly handicapped in their struggle for life at the time of child-birth. I knew that many of them died then who would undoubtedly have had a chance to live if they could have continued their outdoor lives on the farms from which they had come to the mills, or if they could have worked short hours in the mills, under sanitary conditions, and had been paid more than a starvation wage.

"You have seen these things," some ardent opponent of our proposed amendment says, "and yet you would do away with that protective legislation which was designed to prevent these evils!"

"I AM opposed to legislation which is based upon sex alone, because it does not meet the real situation at all," I answer. Let us examine further into the conditions in those cotton mills. There were men and tiny little boys in those mills as well as women and girls. The death rate among them from tuberculosis, the great scourge of the cotton mills of the South and of New England, was the same as it was among the women; five times as great as among the population at large outside the mills. The tubercle bacillus did not discriminate on the basis of sex when it made its attack. The little boys of eight and nine were just as anaemic as the little girls of the same age, and their older brothers of twenty-one did not assume any more robustness at that legal age of manhood than did the girls of the same age. Semi-starvation, the result of low wages, affected males and females alike. I saw in the cotton mills what the humanitarian defenders of legislation based upon sex alone must surely have failed to see, namely, that men were just as badly handicapped in all their efforts to live a normal adult life as women were. Their adult activities did not include child-bearing, but whatever functions they did have to perform were vitiated and weakened by the same industrial evils which caused the women to have miscarriages and to die in such large numbers at child birth.

Has the health of the father nothing to do with the health of the coming child? Can the man who has developed tuberculosis, whose body is stunted and dwarfed, whose nervous system is weakened by the toxins of fatigue—can he be ignored in this desire of ours to safeguard the health of the coming generation? We know quite well that the vitality, the strength of the father, is less dramatically, those no less essentially involved than that of the mother. I cannot forget my experience in the cotton mills. I am in favor of industrial legislation, much more of it than we now have, to prevent the exploitation, not of woman, but of *humanity*.

Would it not seem strange for the framers of the Child Labor Amendment which so recently passed Congress to have provided that little girls should be prohibited from working, but that little boys, since they can prove their superiority in a fist fight, need no such protection at all? Yet to be consistent without adult legislation, that is just what every child labor law should declare. If women are unfitted for maternity, it is most likley to be during these years of childhood and early youth when they need sunshine and an outdoor life to enable them to attain a full bodily growth. No later legislation can compensate for neglect at this period. Since little boys can never become mothers, why afford them any protection at all?

"I grant the injustice of much that you say," one of our opponents answered when I had outlined my position to her in regard to welfare legislation, "but aren't you overlooking the fact that legislation designed for women alone does protect men, too? An eight-hour day for women in many instances becomes an eight-hour day for men. Why not keep what we have and go on enlarging our program until we have reached this ideal of which you speak, this program for all humanity?"

THAT statement, more than any other I have heard, reveals the gulf that lies between us and our opponents. We cannot go on as we have begun, because all this legislation based upon sex is in itself a denial of the equality which we seek. It has been only a short time that women have held the status of really human beings. The tradition of their inferiority, mental and physical, has been zealously cherished by Church and State. This protective legislation simply embodies that tradition anew in the law of the land, gives it a legal validity, at a time when it is in danger of being destroyed by woman's actual achievements. We are not willing that men should receive the protection of a law that is upheld only on the grounds of woman's inferiority. Moreover, such legislation does not always extend to man. Sometimes it merely serves to bar women from employment.

We can only proceed to a real humanizing of our industrial and social life by undoing the blunders of the past, by writing into the fundamental law of the land, this new doctrine of Equality, whose truth has already been demonstrated by achievement. We want the age-old tradition of the past to be buried here in this Old Republic of the New World as it has been buried in the New Republics of the Old World. "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States, and in every place subject to its jurisdiction."

Students' Council Of The Woman's Party

By Elizabeth Selden Rogers II.

Editor's Note: Elizabeth Rogers will be a Freshman at Vassar this coming year. She is the National Treasurer of the Students' Council of the Woman's Party.

THE National Students' Council of the Woman's Party, which is made up of what we are calling "Inez Milholland Chapters" in the various colleges, was organized on January 4, 1924, at the home of Mrs. Cornelia B. Rose, in New York. Her daughter, Cornelia, invited some of her friends to come that afternoon to discuss the formation of the Students' Council, and we then organized the Council.

Those present came from different schools and colleges—Sweet Briar, Vassar and Smith colleges; the Katharine Gibbs Business School, and Lenox School in New York City. Nearly all the girls enrolled as charter members of the Stu-

dents' Council. These charter members are May Bossi and Mary Fishburn, Smith College alumnae; Georgia Engelhard, a Vassar girl; Clementine Gennert, from Katharine Gibbs Business School, and Margaret Treadwell, Beatrice Underhill, Marjorie Anderson, Helen Davis, Isabelle Ellis, Jean Foss, Anne Foss, Florence Wood, Marion Walker, Cornelia Rose and Elizabeth Rogers from the Lenox School. At another meeting held on February 9th, Cornelia Rose was elected chairman of the Council; Jean Foss, secretary, and Elizabeth Rogers, treasurer.

THE Students' Council has three immediate objects. The first of these is actively to participate in the Equal Rights Pageant, "Forward Into Light," when it is given next week at Meadowmount, the home of Inez Milholland, in the Adirondacks. Many members of the Council hope to be able either actually to take part on the stage, acting, dancing, singing or riding horseback, or to give some help to the production by designing costumes and properties, drawing posters, or writing articles for magazines.

The second object of the Council is recruiting. The charter members want to find other girls who are enthusiastic and interested in the Woman's Party Campaign, and who will join the Students' Council.

The third, and perhaps the chief object, is to raise money for the work of organizing Woman's Party chapters in the colleges of the country.

WE are interested in the work of the Woman's Party because of its true, great purpose—that of arousing lazy, dormant minds and making them really think about Equal Rights for men and women.

We have tried to get new members through writing and talking to our friends. Some of the charter members are writing to girls in other schools and colleges to interest them in the work of the Students' Council.

Several methods of raising money have been undertaken by the Students' Council, but we have not yet had time to make use of them all. One is a very small, easy way, giving small returns which are none the less welcome. It is selling the Inez Milholland stickers at a cent apiece, or ten cents a dozen. Another way is by getting new members, who pay a dollar for a membership card. A third way is for one or more of the members to make money by giving a bridge and Mah Jong party, charging about $2 a table; and still another idea, which combines business and fun, is to give a dance, charging a very reasonable price for admission. The last plan is the often-used benefit performance of a play. We took over the tickets to "The Wonderful Visit" by St. John Ervine and H. G. Wells, at the Lenox Hill Theater, for March 11th, to sell them for the benefit of the Students' Council.

SINCE we have just begun working, the results are not yet very large. We have written to the following schools: Low and Haywood, at Stamford, Connecticut; Farmington, Connecticut; Miss Wright's School, in Bryn Mawr; Miss Spence's School, in New York, and Mary Lyon's School, in Swarthmore. We have received favorable replies from the girls at Farmington, Miss Wright's School and Mary Lyon's School. They were enthusiastic and promised to tell their friends about the Students' Council. The proceeds of most of our plans are still in other people's pockets, but in this vacation time we are having more time to work for the Council, and we shall do out bit toward making the work this summer a success.

Why We Should Campaign For Women

By Ernestine Parsons

Editor's Note: Miss Parsons is a member of the Colorado State Committee of the Woman's Party. She is a graduate of Colorado College and is at present working for her Ph.D. at Columbia University.

DURING the last fifty years the scope of Congressional authority has been gradually extended. This is the result of the industrial revolution, the development of the factory system, of transportation facilities and the consequent growth of cities. From a country made up largely of farms and plantations, each a little community within itself, and of small towns and villages, comparatively isolated, each interested chiefly in its own concerns, we have become a nation whose great cities, small towns and even farms are closely linked by railroads, telegraph, telephone, wireless, radio. As individual contacts have been widened both socially and industrially, through these agencies, as even state boundaries have disappeared in an industrial sense, Congress has legislated more and more freely on matters which affect the daily life of the people. Examples are the Pure Food and Drug Act, the various Anti-Trust Acts, and those regulating the railways, which are the greatest agents for the distribution of articles used in every home.

While the industrial revolution has so changed the conditions of our life that Congressional control of those conditions is essential to the welfare of the people, it has been changing the character and scope of the home. Once the work of the entire family was done in the home, and practically everything used in the home was also produced there. Now every article used in the home is produced without, under conditions over which the homemaker has no control, unless she takes part in the Government, and especially the Federal Government.

WITH the change of the economic basis of the home has come a change in its social character. "Community life" in its various phases is more and more breaking down the restraints imposed by the home life of an earlier day. To say "Woman's place is the home" is now to say "Woman's place is the world." The woman who works only within the "four walls" today, not reaching beyond, is neglecting her home and her family in a most fundamental sense, because they are a part of our complex, modern life, whose regulation is more and more in the hands of our Congressional lawmakers.

Woman's chief concern has always been with human life, and especially young life. Why, then, should her viewpoint not be given to Congress, which is assuming such extensive control of life? Proof of woman's interest and influence in this direction is the large amount of child welfare legislation passed during the last three years. But in Congress, the highest legislative body of the land, her voice is not heard, though that Congress yearly assumes more authority over matters which formerly lay within the province of the home and later that of the states.

Congress has always had the right to decide questions of peace and war, and at the present moment no question is paramount to these in public interest. In the consideration of this question by Congress woman's viewpoint is needed, because of her fundamental interest in individuals. The phrase "human life" never has a vague general meaning to her. It is not a quantity to be estimated and valued as a wheat crop may be, or some other more or less valuable commodity.

YET only one woman sat as a member of the last Congress and, according to to the present outlook, as indicated by the primaries which have already been held, there is no prospect that women will have any larger share in the coming Congress. *The women of the country will be adequately represented only if they themselves organize a campaign to nominate and elect women to Congress.*

A Woman's Bloc

Baltimore Evening Sun,
July 5.

"* * * Somehow or other, there are those who will take kindly to the idea of having a woman's bloc in Congress.

"Probably this sweetly tolerant attitude is due to the fact that the lady delegates to the late Democratic National Convention rescued that gathering from the stupidity of political bosses. It is reported that the Brennans and Taggarts all but tore their hair because 'they never knew what the women were going to do.' And because they didn't know what the women were going to do they fiddled and fooled around until the convention got out of their control and acted intelligently. That is to say, it nominated John W. Davis.

"In the light of that experience there is a total absence of chills and horror at the thought of a woman's bloc in Congress. That body needs an element of uncertainty to throw a scare into the cloakroom whispers, party whips, leaders and what not. Maybe 'not knowing what the women would do' would confound and confuse the back-stage wirepullers of our great deliberative bodies until they got out of hand and acted intelligently."

Wall Street

New York Post
June 30, 1924.

"THE increase of women workers in the Wall Street district is apparent any day at the noon hour. So many of them may be seen wandering about during that period that the figures showing that one woman to every two men now finds employment in the financial district—as against one to four a decade ago—are not at all startling. A dozen or more women on the floor of the Stock Exchange would add color and perhaps order to that daily performance, although the brokers will probably resist such an innovation at first. But the women will get on the floor in time. They are everywhere else, so why not there?"

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EDITH AINGE: *Treasurer*

NETTIE TRAIL: *Auditor: C. P. A.*

RECEIPTS of National Headquarters, December 7th, 1912, to July 15th, 1924, $1,261,706.11.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, July 15th, 1924, to August 1st, 1924. (*Half of membership fees are retained by the State Headquarters. The half of these fees sent to National Headquarters are listed below*):

Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.	$100.00
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Mrs. P. T. McGerr, Neb.	1.00
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Per District of Columbia Committee:	
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Mrs. Hilda L. Way, N. Y.	1.00
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Dividend on Endowment Fund Stock	11.25
Sale of pin	3.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	98.50
Sale of literature	2.75
Advertising in Equal Rights	33.00
Receipts July 15 to August 1, 1924	$883.75
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to August 1, 1924	$1,262,579.86

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